The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, September 4, 1801. No. 78

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

IN pursuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the great seal of the state, dated at Lancaster the 13th day of July, 1801, and to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed.

Public Notice is hereby

given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the District composed of the counties of Washington, Allegheny and Green) that they are to assemble at their respective Election Districts on the Second Tuesday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin, Esquire, resigned.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 20th day of August, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the counties aforesaid, on the Second Tuesday in October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law,

One person to represent the counties aforesaid in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the counties aforesaid in the House of Representatives of said state.

Two persons to be returned as Sheriff, and

One person as County Commissioner.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 26th day of August 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river, containing 374 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of land already cleared, a good square log dwelling house, and out-houses for tenants, and a young bearing orchard.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1801.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, the following described property, viz.

One Lot, containing one acre and fifty perches, situate in farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining a lot of Hugh Scott's on one corner, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of John O'Hara and Archibald C. Read, at the suit of Michael M. Monahan.

A Tract of Land in Crawford county, containing 200 acres, on the south side of the Pymingtuning, in possession of Samuel Rogers, adjoining a warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Smith and Abraham Smith, at the suit of Robert Saunderson.

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres, with a mill thereon not covered, and eight or ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of William Love and Elisha Wall, at the suit of Thomas Wiley, aff. &c.

Lot No. 220, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Front and Second street, by Lots No. 219 and 221,—one fourth part sold to John Robinson,—being 30 feet on Second street and 80 feet deep, being the north west corner. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Shaw, at the suit of Robert Henderson.

One Out Lot of the Town of Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said Out Lots by Col. George Woods, No. 33, containing five acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibson, Esq at the suit of William Chancellor.

One Out Lot situate in Mead Land, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, situate in Meadville, adjoining Lot No. 3, with a frame house and log kitchen, one other Lot No. 43, with a log house, one other Lot No. 46, with a log house, two other Lots situate in the Diamond, No 108 and No 109, the one half of an undivided Tract of Land situate in William Power's district No 2, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney on the north, and David Mead, Esq. on the south containing 396 acres, more or less, one other Tract of Land situate in Power's district, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. Robert Fitzrandolph and others, containing 411 acres and allowance.—Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the suit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the use of James and William Miller.

A certain Tract or parcel of Land in Pitt township, adjoining and bounded by the Allegheny river, Penn's Manor Lands, James Brotherton and others, containing 319 acres and 20 perches. Taken in execution as property of James Patterson, at the suit of William Reyburn and George Doudle.

One hundred and twenty eight acres of Land on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steele, Christopher Wonder and others, and known by the name of Waters's Improvement. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the suit of John Mulhollam.

One Donation Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, No. 46, in the forks of Shenango, adjoining the lands of John Jones, ten acres deadened. Taken in execution as the property of Cornelius Hendrickson, at the suit of William Reed.

Part of Lot No. 131, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Brick House 22 feet front on Front street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.

Four hundred acres of Land, situate on the waters of Slippery Rock creek, on the north side, late Moore's district, adjoining Gideon Miller and others, held by settlement, with a house and from five to eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of James Caldwell, at the suit of Dunning M'Nair.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Uery and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterson, at the suit of James M'Kee.

A certain piece or parcel of Land in Middlesex township on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer and William Freeman. Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, aff. of John Clows.

A Tract of Land situate in Muffin township, containing 114 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Ritchie, Esq John Chambers, John Gilmore and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Patterson, at the suit of James Morrison.

Four hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate on the road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, whereon Mathew M'Ewin now resides, adjoining the donation land line. Taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of John Woods.

One Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate about two miles from the town of Waterford. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Patterson, at the suit of Henry Major.

A Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate in Greenfield township, Crawford county, 20 acres cleared, and a cabin thereon erected.—Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurst, at the suit of Nathaniel Mallory.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1801.

From the Gazette of the United States.

COUNTRY GAZETTE.

WE feel great satisfaction in being able to inform our friends that the publication of the Country Gazette will commence in a few days. The number of subscribers received is greater than was expected—it exceeds 500.—Arrangements are now making, and in the course of next week, the first number will be published.

Those gentlemen who take the Daily Gazette and who mean to take the Country Gazette in lieu of it, are requested to give us immediate information, and all gentlemen who have subscribed will please to forward their names, that we may know what number of papers to print.

☞ The Printers in the United States who are not unfriendly to the Gazette of the United States, are requested to announce the publication of the Country Gazette.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1801.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good sound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market street, Pittsburgh*

JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.

August 28, 1801. tf

N. B. A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

AN ALMANACK
For the year 1802.

Will shortly be published at this Office, When Storekeepers and others may be supplied at a moderate price.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from George Crawford's mill, on the Kiskiminitas, on the 12th of April last, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, a star in his forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, has lately had the pole-evil, has some saddle marks, a long heavy tail, a natural trotter.—Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to Michael Risher, at Crawford's mill, to Geo. Crawford, in M'Kee's Port, or to Robert Henderson, in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM RISHER.

August 26, 1801.

FROM THE BALLANCE.

To the Printers of Newspapers, which they call The Ballance.

GOOD SIRS,

People tells me that you are willing to print any thing that will do good, and to I send you this letter, that you may print it. Now the thing is this; my husband and I are not so rich but what we must work for our living, or do worse. And he had the name of a mighty notable man, till about two years it came into his head that he would be a politicianer, and so he left off work, and would not take care of his family; because he must take care of the nation.

When I scolded and told him the children were barefoot, and there was no meal in the barrel nor meat in the tub, he would go right to talking about the poor condition of the nation, as how that the whole nation would be undone and have to take the benefit of the act, except he and other wise men sees to setting its things right. Now I says to him, says I, let every husband take care of his own family, and then the nation would be took care of; and ant that right now?

Sometimes when they have been meeting together to choose great officers, he tells me as how the great men look sweet upon him, and are as loving to him, for all the world, as tho' he was one of their equals; and he would be so lifted up about it, that he would not do no work for a whole forthnight together.

I remember as how last winter, the poor man seemed to be in a terrible taking. He did not work and would hardily eat; and as for sleep, he had only cat naps, as it were. I have seed him at that time, start in his sleep and double up his fists, and speak out Adams and Jefferson, and some other names; that I dont now properly remember. And he star'd so wild and acted so proper strange, that I was afeard that he would run quite out of his head. But in a little time he began to mend. The same fit seized his poor head, last spring, when they were chusing great men in our state; howsomever it went off by degrees, and I seen only the speces of it now and then: but very lately he has grown more compompus than ever.

There was so much fluster tother day, about independence and firing guns and health, that he will never be the better for it, I am afear'd, as long as he lives. He has lately a strange call with his eye, and talks wild, and says as how that he is a sovereign; and he says the Presidents and Governors and such great folks are no better than servants; and he says that servants must always be watch'd and scolded and cuff'd, or else they will grow saucy to their masters. And if I venture to put in a word against this talk, he snaps me up and says women to the spinning wheel; and STATE MEN, SUCH AS HE, TO THE CONSTITUTION. And then he sets his arms akimbo, and looks big and acts so queer, that if it dident fret the very heart of me, I should die for laughing.

Now whereas he wont hear to me, but calls me a weak woman, and such trash, I want you should take him up in the newspaper and tell him, as how that charity begins at home, and he had better take care of his own family than to worry himself so all the time, about the nation. The great folks wont make my husband a justice of peace, for his pains; no more will they send our sons to the Cademy; but will like well enough to keep our noses upon the grind-stone.

I believe that Mr. Tatters is a mighty great head peace: but then, what signifies that?—After all his worriment and time spent to save the nation, if he must go to jail himself, our great men wont pay his debts, not they: he may budge there for all them.

Do now put these things in a better lingo, and tell him of them plainly, and tell him too that he had better do like neighbor Snug, who smokes his pipe and reads the newspaper, and then goes about his work, and so he lives well and is growing rich.

For my part, I dont want to speak of that but if I was to marry again, I would never marry a poor man, that was a warm politicianer. I had rather a thousand times marry a plain man, of only common sense, that would be notable and bring us something to eat.

So conclude, at present hoping you will what you can to get my husband out of this b way.

TABITHA TATTERS.

July 16, 1801.

From the NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIU

IT is certain that a man, who truly loves country has as sincere a LOVE of the PEOP The greatest happiness of the greatest numb saving the rights of all, he wishes to see promot by government, and thinks the government go in proportion as it reaches this point. But we know a man may pass for a LOVER OF THE PEOP when he is looking only to his particular inter or the interest of a party. The people is a gr mass of the wise and the foolish, the rich and t poor, the virtuous and vicious. There are amo it creditors and debtors, holders of land, hold of money, and holders of neither: There is agricultura interest and a commercial inter A local interest and a general interest. As who caresses and flatters the people does n therefore, love them, so he who pays court a particular portion or party of them, who excl sively serves their views, and fosters the passi o and neglects the rights, opinions and feelings the remainder establishes no claim to the charac of a patriot. Let a man have respect to solid sense and interests of the people, let h consort with the wise and good, and endeavour instill into them just sentiments, that from th they may flow out among the rest, and he is be approved. But if, instead of this discreet a well placed attention to the popular cause feelings, a man confine his regards and flatte to particular classes, and those the least worth if he address himself to the ignorant, easily led, to the suspicous, ever ready to believe ev to the envious, delighted to mortify and hu ble their superiors, to the discontented, whom thing will satisfy; to the profligate, whose h is confusion; to the poor, who often consider rich as their personal enemies; let him not ha the impudence to call himself the people's frie The danger to public happiness and to liber arises as well from the envy of the low, as insolence of the high; from the blindness of ignorant, as the art of the knowing. The dem cratic power, meaning the power of the multitu is more than any other liable to be directed prejudice and passion. As all power presses its boundaries, so none does this more than popular power. In the country it is predom ant and is more to be dreaded than any oth To endeavour to excite this soverign people provide additional securities for its sovereignty gainst the government; to raise suspicions of croachment from the executive, by denominat it the monarchical branch of our constitution, to sound an alarm, where there is no enemy; disturb the mind with incredibilities, in a man which looks more like hypocrisy than patriot

EXTRACT.

IT was a frequent saying with Washingt that, "to dive deep into a merchant's led was a sure sign of a failing fortune, or a call conscience." For this reason, his life was a pr tical comment on that wholesome old prove "CUT YOUR COAT ACCORDING TO YOUR CLOT Hence, like the famous pilot boat of his nat state, he always sailed nearer the wind than his income, be that as scanty as it would. I h been told by his old friend and pastor, the R Mr. Lee Massey (who, if wit and worth co have given bishoprics, would have had a mi long ago) that while Washington received more than the salary of a country survey he always had a dollar at the service of a fri and never suffered a creditor to tip him a w and take him aside to shove an account into fist. And when, by the generosity of his brot he inherited Mount Vernon estate, and by far greater generosity of the young Mrs. Mar Custis, he was made one of the wealthiest m America, he continued the same, independ and good.—He walked with JUSTICE, and just is one of the mighty pillars that support the thr of him who is the same yesterday, to day forever.

"Washington used often to say, that "TO JUST, a person must sometimes cease to be ge ous. Generous minds have been known, espec ly when young, to gratify their benevolen even at the expence of their honesty. The r son is, acts of generosity give great pleasure ourselves; they attract on us the admirat and love of others; and every sermon we he every novel we read, dwells on the praises charity. But let no HONEST youth despair, cause he is not able to be GENEROUS. Let reflect, that we are under greater obligations the one than to the other. Society may sut without generosity, but not without justice.

From the Trenton Federalist.

WHEN it was firſt reported, that Thomas Jefferſon, *Preſident* of the United States, had, by an affectionate letter, invited Thomas Paine to return to America, and offered him a *national veſſel* for his ſafety and convenience, it was generally conſidered as a *malicious* attack on the character of the chief magiſtrate.—Nor was the fact credited, until announced and juſtified, by his official paper, the *National Intelligencer*. All the apologies there offered for the invitation can ſatisfy the American people, we are far more licentious, and proſtituted, than the moſt corrupt governments in Europe.

The *fact of invitation* being now public in Europe and America, I ſhall proceed to examine its *conſequences*, both as it reſpects our national character abroad, and *principles* at home. In order to do this with clearneſs and effect, firſt to aſcertain who Thomas Paine is?—and, ſecondly, What are his pretenſions to the preſidential invitation? To the firſt enquiry it is anſwered—that Thomas Paine is an Engliſhman by birth, and lived during the firſt thirty four years of his life in his native country—his trade that of a ſtaymaker—his character that of a ſpendthrift and drunkard; and his biographers expreſſly aver, that he abſconded from England to avoid attending for a crime, declared by act of parliament to be felony without benefit of clergy. In the year 1774 he came to America—in '75 wrote Common Senſe—was afterwards made ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, from which ſtation he was diſmiſſed for BREACH OF TRUST. Since the revolution, his reſidence has been chiefly in France. He was impriſoned during the reign of Robeſpiere, where he compiled his AGE OF REASON, and in '96 wrote his famous *Letter to General Waſhington*.

Secondly. What ſervices has he performed for the United States to merit an *affectionate* letter from preſident Jefferſon, with the *offer* of a *national* ſhip, for his ſecure conveyance?

In anſwering the queſtion, who Thomas Paine was, I neceſſarily enumerated *moſt* of the writings for which he is celebrated. Theſe are, his book, intitled Common Senſe—his Age of Reaſon, and his letter to General Waſhington." The firſt mentioned production was written in '75, and publiſhed early in '76. The object was to fan the flame for Independence—to burſt aſunder the political ties between the mother country and her colonies, and to induce Congreſs to declare the United States, a free and independent nation. It was admirably calculated for the feelings of the day, and doubtleſs produced eſſential intereſts to the cauſe of America: for was the tribute of applauſe withheld by his adopted country. His name was enrolled with the patriots of '76, while Congreſs in the *fulneſs of confidence*, conſigned to his care the *confidential* office of ſecretary to the committee for foreign affairs. Had he there acted with fidelity and honour, the firſt offices in the gift of the country would have been offered for his acceptance—but, fidelity and honour were ſtrangers to his boſom—HE BETRAYED HIS TRUST, and for this crime was diſmiſſed with infamy.

But ſay the preſidential apologiſts, he was the author of Common Senſe; and although, like *Arnold*, he afterwards betrayed his country and although, like the *exclusive patriots* named in Fauchet's intercepted correſpondence, "a few thouſand dollars might have bought him," although like the charge of Genet, againſt then ſecretary of the United States, "that he held *two* kinds of language, the ONE *official* the OTHER *confidential!*"—Yet, this *one* meritorious act, ſhall compound for all his infamy, venality and corruption, and ſecure an *affectionate invitation* from the *Preſident* of the United States!!!

But, perhaps, Thomas Paine had additional merit, as the author of the *Age of Reaſon*. On this execrable book one remark ſhall ſuffice. It is blaſphemous, though weak, attack on the divinity of our Saviour, and the whole Chriſtian ſyſtem. He calls Chriſt "*an impoſtor*"—the apoſtles, "*gamblers and mountebanks*"—the Bible, "*a book of riddles*," and the New Teſtament "*the reverſe of truth*." This may be the language of *modern philoſophy*, and Infidels may reach each other in boldly avowing the horrid blaſphemy—But, I truſt, in America, this doctrine is yet *new*—and although, in the opinion of *ſome* philoſophers, it may be of *no importance* whether a man believes in "NO GOD OR TWENTY"—yet, the ſerious Chriſtian, alike in *both*, a deadly enmity to the church of Chriſt, an habitual hatred to the principles of true religion, and a *mutual co-operation* to root out and deſtroy the ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION OF PUBLIC PROSPERITY AND PRIVATE FELICITY.

Further—Does not the affectionate invitation to Thomas Paine include the idea, that the preſident himſelf affiliates his Age of Reaſon? Doubtleſs, as a free *private* citizen, Mr. Jefferſon has a perfect right to frame and adopt his religious tenets, and to ſupport and fraternize with Thomas Paine, Marzzi, and other diſtinguiſhed Deiſts. But ſhould his *official* duties have been *proſtituted*, in propagating ſuch principles? Should he as *Preſident* of the United States, have offered a paſſage, in a *national* ſhip, to an aſylum in America, to the *writer of the Age of Reaſon?*—Religion forbids it—Morality forbids it; and if theſe conſiderations had no influence, yet ſound policy, and a regard to national character, reſpect and deference for the opinions and habits of Chriſtian America, ought to have prevailed. The Preſident is preſumed to ſpeak the *wiſhes* of the people. Repreſenting the *majeſty*, he alſo repreſents the *will* of the nation; and foreign powers will conſider his *voice as the organ of the Republic*.

Such conduct then, Mr. Jefferſon, muſt ſeriouſly affect our thinking citizens, and will produce unfavourable impreſſions on the nations of Europe. Hitherto the inhabitants of the United States have been as juſtly diſtinguiſhed for their religion and morality, as for their love of liberty and independence. Foreign nations beheld with admiration, a people faſt riſing to greatneſs and power, under the mild influence of *ſelf government, aided* by the free exerciſe of religious enjoyment. *Both* your predeceſſors labored to preſerve the impreſſion—*both*, too, ſucceeded, when placed in the preſidential chair, you found a nation of PROFESSING CHRISTIANS, varying indeed in form, but univerſally acknowledging the ſame religion. Over this nation you have been elected Chief Magiſtrate, and *one of your firſt acts* is an affectionate invitation to the *obſcene blaſphemer of Heaven!*—How far this may diſgrace our government in the view of foreign nations, I know not—how far it may accord with the *deſigns* of philoſophy, I am ignorant: But this I feel—that ſuch an invitation ought not to have been given, and *tacitly approves* the opinions of Paine—it muſt therefore afford SERIOUS GROUND OF ALARM AND REPREHENSION TO EVERY SECT OF CHRISTIAN AMERICANS.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

* *See Genet's public letter to the Secretary of Jefferſon, dated September 18, 1793, containing the above charge in direct terms, with other* precious confeſſions.

From a late London Paper.

THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO DAMIETTA.

Extract of a Letter.

On the 15th of February I went from Damietta in a caiſſi, or boat, built for pleaſure. A faithful Janiſſary, and an Arabian ſervant, accompanied me, all well armed; a very neceſſary caution on the banks of the Damietta, where attacks are continual.

We left Boulac about one o'clock, with a ſerene ſky, and a heat as temperate as one of the fineſt days of our ſpring. The inundation had been over about ſix weeks, and the waters of the Nile inſenſibly decreaſed. The current being rather ſlow and North wind blowing, the men were obliged to take to their oars. Wheat and barley began to ripen. The Indian millet was a foot high; and the third crop of lucern was ſpringing. Cucumbers and water melons ſpread their branches over the river banks, and beans were almoſt ripe. The foliage of the trees was verdant, but differently tinctured, and the orange and citron were in flower. Such was the aſpect of our country on the 15th of February.

WATERS OF THE NILE.

The waters of the Nile, lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than any I know, greatly promote the health of the inhabitants. All antiquity acknowledges their excellence, and the people drink them with a kind of avidity, without ever being injured by the quantity. Being highly impregnated with nitre, they are only a gentle aperient to thoſe who take them to excels.

CLIMATE.

An antient hiſtorian ſays, that the Egyptians are the moſt healthy people on earth, which advantage they owe to the ſalubrity of the air, and temperature of the climate, which ſeldom varies. But Mr. Savary obſerves, that there is an unhealthy ſeaſon in Egypt. From February till the end of May, the ſouth winds blow at interval and load the atmoſphere with a fubtle duſt which makes breathing difficult), and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes inſupportable, and the thermometer ſuddenly riſes 12 degrees.—The inhabitants call this ſeaſon Rhawſin, fifty, becauſe theſe winds are moſt felt for fifty days, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide. It muſt not, however, be ſuppoſed, that this wind, which in a few hours corrupts meat and animal ſubſtances, blows fifty days, Egypt would become a deſart. It ſeldom blows three days together, and ſometimes is only an impetuous whirlwind, which rapidly paſſes, and injures only the traveller overtaken on the deſarts. Theſe whirlwinds of ſand have buried caravans and armies.

Mr. Savary maintains, in oppoſition to Mr. Paw and other modern authors, that the plague is not a native diſorder of Egypt, but is commonly brought from Smyrna and the Turkiſh iſles. It always ſtops in the month of June, for thoſe who catch it then are always cured. Excels of heat and cold ſeems to be equally deſtructive of this dreadful contagion; winter kills it at Conſtantinople, and Summer in Egypt—it ſeldom reaches the polar circle, and never paſſes the tropic.

The Europeans ſtand aghaſt with fear at the calamities it produces in Grand Cairo. The city is computed to contain from eight to nine hundred thouſand inhabitants. They are ſo crowded that 250 citizens here occupy leſs ſpace than 30 at Paris. The ſtreets are very narrow, and always full of people, who crowd and joſtle each other; and the paſſenger is ſometimes obliged to wait ſeveral minutes before he can make his way. One perſon with the plague will communicate it to an hundred. The Mahometans die in their houſes, public ſquares and ſtreets, without one of them endeavouring to ſave himſelf. The Europeans, who ſhut themſelves up, and avoid communication, alone eſcape the general diſaſter.

All do not die who are attacked, but I have been aſſured, that the plague ſometimes carries off 300 000 people from Grand Cairo.

The Turks uſe no precautions to prevent the plague; they ſay it is fate;—nor is quarantine performed at one ſingle port.

Tremendous Hurricane.

NASSAU, [N. Providence] July 24.

On Wedneſday, this iſland was viſited with a tremendous hurricane. Whether we judge by the effects produced, or the obſervations of our ſenſes, during its period, we are equally led to pronounce it one of the ſevereſt that we have ever witneſſed in theſe Iſlands.

On a former occaſion, we expreſſed a hope, that we ſhould be exempted from gales of wind this ſeaſon; and we gave as a reaſon for our opinion, the frequency of rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

It is worthy of remark, that for theſe ſome weeks there has been little or no rain; and though the weather has been remarkably warm and cloſe, there has been an entire abſence of thunder and lightning. Theſe unuſual circumſtances, at this ſeaſon, ſhould put us on our guard in future.

The wind, for a day or two previous to the hurricane, hung to the northward of eaſt, and on the morning of its happening, it blew, very freſh, in ſqualls, from ENE. and kept backing to the northward, with increaſing violence. About 12 at noon, cautious people began to be alarmed, and to prepare for what they expected would follow; but, in general, the early neſs of the ſeaſon, quieted the ſuſpicions of the inhabitants, as they knew it was unuſual for hurricanes to happen, until about the equinox: doubt, however, was ſoon turned into certainty, and by two o'clock, the gale had increaſed to that degree, which we denominate a hurricane. The veſſels, pretty generally began to drive from their moorings, notwithſtanding their maſts and yards were ſtruck, and all their anchors down, and every other precaution attended to. The harbour fortunately was thinner of ſhipping than uſual—yet they drove againſt one another, and came in whole ſtrings to the ſhore.

As the tide roſe, the hurricane increaſed in violence, and ſtill kept backing, till it came about north. This, very fortunately, drove all the veſſels on the town ſide of the harbour, and prevented any from driving to ſea. By three o'clock there was ſcarce a veſſel riding in the harbour. The Guineaman, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Echo, that lay well up in the harbour, and on the Hogg-Iſland ſide of it, parted her anchors, and drove towards the town. In her progreſs, ſhe got upon the middle ground, and turned over on her beam ends, ſo that the ſeamen got on her ſide. The negroes (250 in number) fell to leeward, in between decks, and were in imminent danger—but fortunately, the veſſel beat over the bank, and ſtruck, and at length drove aſhore againſt Mr. Benjamin Lord's wharf, which ſhe in part demoliſhed—the negroes and crew were, happily all ſafe landed.

The ſhip George, a Guineaman, belonging to James Moſs, Eſq. that arrived on Tueſday, and was ſtill lying below the old fort, drove from her moorings alſo, and came aſhore, a breaſt of the fort, in an expoſed ſituation; but by judicious management, and great exertions, the negroes were all got ſafe on ſhore.

The wind, after three o'clock, began to haul away round to the eaſtward, but without any conſiderable diminution of its violence. Objects at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, were now inviſible, or indiſtinct, the ſpray riſing from the water in ſuch clouds, as to obſcure every thing that was near it. In fact, the harbour reſembled three torrents, of different denſities, paſſing with inconceivable velocity. First, the water, from the accumulation at the eaſt end of the harbour, by being drove from the bank, and raiſed 6 feet above its common level, acquired an extremely rapid motion down the harbour. The foam, and ſpray next, forming almoſt an opake cloud, flew along with the ſwifteſt poſſible degree of viſible motion, and formed a ſtratum, as it were, of 20 or 30 feet deep: and over that the rain paſſed in a ſtrong medium, in a perfect horizontal direction; and appeared incapable of deſcending from its projectile velocity. By half paſt four, the wind got round to the eaſt, and kept veering round with the ſun—a certain ſign that the gale would not continue long. Its violence, however, as yet was unabated. Providentially, before it acquired any ſtrength, the tide had fallen, and the veſſels having all been driven on at high water, none of them were blown off; in which caſe they muſt have gone to ſea; and probably would have been loſt, with thoſe in them. About an hour before low water, the wind had ſhifted round to ſouth, or ſouth by weſt, and ſtill blew with great violence; but the town and harbour was ſo ſheltered by the hills, that it was very little felt. By low water it moderated—and by eight or nine at night, there was nothing remained of it but a freſh gale.

We thank God, before we proceed to recapitulate the damages ſuſtained from the hurricane, that ſo few lives have been loſt in this elemental ſtrife, and crath of matter. We have heard but of two or three that were drowned, and none that loſt their lives on the ſhore.

Of all the veſſels in the harbour, three only rode out the ſtorm, viz. the ſloop Primroſe, an American, and a Spaniſh veſſel near the eaſtern fort. Between Evan's hill and the weſtern water battery, we counted 120 veſſels ſtranded; beſides which, there were ſeveral ſunk, and others cruſhed to pieces, and laying under other veſſels, that we could take no account of.

The moſt convincing proof of the extreme violence of the wind, and perhaps the beſt criterion we can adduce, is, that the greater part of the veſſels had their maſts blown away—not cut, but blown away by the board. The prize Guineaman loſt all hers, and her bowſprit, by the ſheer force of the wind.

Several veſſels, we underſtand, are bilged; and others, from the extreme difficulty that would attend getting them off, are abandoned. In general, however, we are in hopes the ſtranded veſſels will be got off without much difficulty or damage to their hulls.

On ſhore, in the town, and its vicinity, the devaſtations were equally great; many valuable houſes have been blown down, and all the fence and trees in general, laid level with the ground. Nearly one half of Mr. Joſeph Hall's beautiful grove of cocoa-nut trees, were deſtroyed by being broken off near the butt, one of which we meaſured, and found it to be 7 feet 7 inches in circumference, juſt above the part where it was broken.

Mr. Anſel Ferguſon's houſe, one of the largeſt in town, blown down; and the roof, in falling had well nigh demoliſhed Mr. Howie's houſe adjoining. Other new ſtone houſes ſuffered conſiderably, from the mortar being in a moiſt ſtate, and a great many wooden houſes fell, from the ſame cauſe, the ſtone under-pining not having had time to cement.

The ſea, to the ſouthward of fort Montague, made a breach through the ſand hills, and has filled the extenſive valley to the weſtward of to many feet deep. It alſo roſe five feet over the new eaſtern cauſeway, and the road to the ſouth of Evan's hill, which it has materially injured. The eaſtern parade and burying place was completely overflowed by the riſing of the water in the harbour; and the ſea paſſed in a torrent between the editor's houſe, in the white ground and the new road: it then found its way into the harbour, by paſſing over the cauſeway and the road, by captain Gibſon's, where it has made a large gully, and would have completely deſtroyed it, had not the ſhifting of the wind occaſioned the water to fall in the upper part of the harbour.

To attempt to make an accurate eſtimation of the damages ſuſtained by the inhabitants of Naſſau and its vicinity, would be the height of preſumption: for there is no perſon can ſay, exactly, what his own loſs amounts to. If we may be permitted, however, to hazard an opinion, it is, that the aggregate loſs ſuſtained from the late hurricane, is no leſs than one hundred thouſand pounds.

American Intelligence.

ALBANY, Auguſt 13.

On Monday laſt, the 10th of Auguſt, the Council of Appointment of this State, commenced an open and avowed warfare upon principles, by a removal of officers of Government from their ſtations, who were appointed under the Adminiſtration of Governor Jay. Their proceedings, as ſtated by the late Secretary, were as follows.

"When the buſineſs of the day was nearly compleated, Mr. Spencer propoſed to the Council, that John V. Henry, be removed from the office of Comptroller of this ſtate, obſerving, that Mr. Henry had, in debate in the Houſe of Aſſembly, during the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, expreſſed certain ſentiments, which convinced him that it would be improper to continue him in office; and that Mr Henry had continued the practice of law, which could not have been intended at the time of his appointment, as it muſt neceſſarily prevent him from paying a proper attention to his official duties: he therefore was of opinion that he ſhould no longer be continued in office.

"Mr. De Witt Clinton expreſſed a wiſh to make ſome obſervations to the Council on the ſubject.—He obſerved, that for ſome years paſt, the adminiſtration of this ſtate had been in hands which had made all the appointments in one way, to the entire excluſion of a large proportion of its Citizens—that the people of this ſtate as well as of the United States, had expreſſed their diſapprobation of that adminiſtration, and of the principles by which it was governed, in the late election for Preſident of the United States, and the Chief Magiſtrate and Repreſentatives for this ſtate—that purſuant to the public opinion ſo expreſſed, he ſhould feel it his duty to remove all the officers appointed under that adminiſtration—that he ſhould concur in the removal of Mr. Henry, and the other Heads of Departments in the ſtate, but did not ſuppoſe it would be proper to do more than equalize the officers in the reſpective counties.

"Mr. Spencer then drew a reſolution, to be entered on the minutes, directly a ſupercedeas to Mr. Henry, which was read by the Governor, and paſſed by the three members preſent unanimouſly, to wit, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Roſeboom, Mr. Sanders being in ill health and unable to attend. Governor Clinton, during the proceedings, only obſerved, that he felt no reſentment againſt any of the officers of Government, and did not require their removal; but as Governor Jay had admitted the right of removal to be veſted ſolely in the Council, they muſt act at their pleaſure, or words ſubſtantially to that effect. His Excellency, however, made no attempts to repel or diſcountenance the proceedings, but appeared fully to acquieſce in them.

"Mr. Spencer then propoſed Mr. Eliſha Jenkins to ſupply the place of Mr. Henry, whom he recommended as a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of Comptroller; the Governor put the queſtion on Mr. Jenkins, which was carried unanimouſly.

"A ſhort pauſe then took place, during which Mr. Spencer walked to Mr. Clinton, whiſpered for a few moments, and returned to his place: after which, Clinton propoſed to the Council, that the ſame reſolution be entered as to the Secretary.—The queſtion was put by the Governor, and carried unanimouſly.

"The Secretary then aſked leave to put ſome queſtions to the Council in reſpect to himſelf, which was permitted, and after ſome evaſions, on the part of Mr. De Witt, Clinton, who declared that they were unneceſſary, from the grounds on which he had already ſtated the removals were made, but the Secretary perſiſting, they were put and anſwered as follows:

"1ſt. Whether there was any charge of any deſcription againſt the Secretary for want of the moſt ſtrict attention to every part of the duties of his office?

"2d. Whether he had evinced a want of talents to enable him perfectly to execute those duties?

"3d. Whether he had on any occasion shewn the least degree of prejudice or partiality towards any person in executing his official duties, from the influence of his political opinions?

"4th. Whether there was any doubt of his principles of integrity as a man.

"Each of which questions was answered in the negative, in the most decided and unequivocal manner.

"The Secretary then set down, and deliberately entered his own removal on the minutes—where it now stands a record of one of the most infamous, atrocious, and outrageous acts of injustice, tyranny, and oppression, that ever disgraced the proceedings of a MARAT, a DANTON, or a ROBESPIERRE. Can it be the wish of the good people of this state to countenance and support such proceedings as these? It is for their interest, is it their desire, that men, who are acknowledged by their very tyrants and oppressors, to men of talents, men of integrity, and faithful, vigilant officers, should be oppressed and disgraced for no other cause then that of maintaining their honest and independent principles, and for the fair support of order and good government upon pure republican principles—No, it cannot be. The good people of this state are friends to freedom, to justice—they detest tyranny and oppressions, they cannot, they will not support men who countenance and practice it, tho they should continue to court their favor and support, under the hypocritical and insidious mask of liberty, equality, and the rights of man, as a cover to the cloven foot of aristocracy, tyranny and oppressions, and for purposes of self interest and aggrandisement.

"Five candidates were then named by the Governor for the office of Secretary, to wit: Jasper Hopper, John P. Van Ness, Thomas Tillotson, Abraham G. Lansing, and General Peter Gansevoort, and the application of two of them read by the Secretary, after which he informed the Council, that Jasper Hopper was his Deputy, that whatever political prejudices there might be against himself, they must not be applied to Mr. Hopper, that he was a warm and decided friend to Governor Clinton and to his politics, and he knew him to be so at the time he employed him as a Deputy, and that such knowledge did not prevent him from placing the utmost confidence in him, and treating him with friendship and respect; that Mr. Hopper had declared to him, previous to the last election, his intention to support Governor Clinton—that he had replied, he was perfectly right in so doing, as he was a free man, and was just liable in enjoying his own independent principles; that Mr. Hopper was a man of respectability, a man of business, and a man of integrity, and was better calculated to execute the duties of Secretary, than any other man in the state, and as such he recommended him to the Council.

"The Governor proceeded to nominate Mr. Hopper, who was unanimously rejected, as was Mr. Van Ness,—and Mr. Tillotson was unanimously agreed to.

"Mr. Spencer then observed to the Secretary, that there was one circumstance which applied to him, which did not to Mr. Henry, which was, that he had held a very respectable office, from which he derived a certain degree of influence; that he had taken a decided part in the late election, in which, to his knowledge, he had been influential; and whether it was not probable, that from his official station that influence had been materially increased—to which the Secretary replied, that he believed no man in the state could entertain that opinion, that his office was merely ministerial, from which he could derive no possible degree of influence, that it was not an office of authority, nor even of direct responsibility, that if he had any influence in society, it was from his standing as a citizen, not as a public officer; but, that of all men, Mr. Spencer was one of the last who should bring forward that circumstance as a charge against him—he (Mr. Spencer) held a public office (assistant attorney general) to which was attached both authority and responsibility; he had for several elections past been active and influential, to a far greater degree than himself—and how had he been treated? had he been injured in the least degree in consequence of his having supported his political opinions? and that had the former administration attempted to remove him from office, in consequence of his having supported his principles, he (the Secretary) would then have openly declared it an act of direct tyranny.

"The Secretary added, that he had been decidedly active during the last election, and the reflection gave him great pleasure; he had supported principles which were dear to him, and which he would never desert; that he was particularly led to such activity from a dread which then lay on his mind, of certain consequences which would attend the election of Governor Clinton, and that he then dreaded he now saw completely realized. Mr. De Witt Clinton interfered, and put a stop to the conversation, when the Council adjourned;" or the Secretary would have added, that his dread was, should Governor Clinton succeed in his election, his administration would be feeble and inert, and Ambrose Spencer and De Witt Clinton would become the rulers and Tyrants of the state.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

LATEST FROM EGYPT.

Extracted from a Gibraltar paper of June 12.

It is reported by persons who have been on board his Majesty's ship St. Florenza, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, in 15 days from Malta, and was ordered off by signal, before any of the officers could land, that the Pigmy cutter had arrived from Egypt at Malta previous to the frigate's sailing, with intelligence that Admiral Campbell had gone over land from Trieste to England express, with accounts of the Bombay army having landed at Suez: and that the English having cut the dam near Alexandria had inundated all the adjacent country, and filled the banks in that city with salt water. We hope in our next to be able to lay some very agreeable and interesting particulars from that quarter before our readers.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1801.

Married, last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. OLIVER ORMSBY, merchant, of this place, to Miss SALLY MAHON, daughter of Mr. David Mahon, near Shippensburgh.

ELECTION DISTRICT.

An ACT *to erect part of the County of Allegheny into a separate Election District.*

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act, that part of Allegheny county contained in the following bounds, viz. beginning on the Ohio river at Beaver county line, thence by the same to Washington county line, thence by the same to Noblesburgh district line, thence by the same to the heads of Moon run, thence down the same run to the Ohio river, thence across the same to the mouth of Lowry's run, thence up the same to the head thereof, thence a north west course to Beaver county line, thence by the same to the place of beginning, in said county, are hereby erected into a separate election district, to be called the seventh district, and the electors thereof shall hold their annual elections at the house occupied by ADAM PATTERSON, in Middletown, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

ISAAC WEAVER, Jun.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN WOODS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

An ORDER of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

Making certain alterations in the Districts therein mentioned, and erecting a new Revenue District, to be denominated the "N. West District."

Section 1. In pursuance of divers acts of the Congress of the United States, vesting in me certain powers and authorities, in relation to the internal revenues thereof, the following alterations of and additions to the arrangements heretofore made, for securing and collecting the said duties are hereby adopted and established.

Sec. 2. The districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, shall from and after the thirtieth day of September next, severally, form each one survey; and the duties of Inspector of each of said surveys, shall be performed by the supervisor of the district comprehending the same.

Sec. 3. The several counties of the district of Virginia, originally and heretofore contained within and forming the first, second, third and fourth surveys, of the said district, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, be contained in, and form but one survey (to be thereafter denominated the first) and the duties of Inspector, in and for the same, shall be performed by the supervisor of said district.

Sec. 4. The second survey of the district of Ohio, according to its present limits, heretofore established by the President of the United States, shall be and hereby is erected into an entire new district, to be nominated "the N. West District."

And the said district shall consist of one survey and may from time to time, be divided into such, and so many divisions, as by the supervisor thereof, shall be found expedient and necessary.

Sec. 5. The collectors of the revenue in the district of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and in the first, second, third and fourth surveys of the district of Virginia, shall render their accounts of duties, arising from and after the thirtieth day of June last, and pay over the monies, arising from the same, to the respective supervisors of the said districts.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, on the twenty ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one. TH. JEFFERSON.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

No. I.

The Electioneering plot of the Gazzamites discovered and exposed.

"Truth is the living, liberal breath of Heaven
"That sweeps our *putrid fogs away, with all their* VERMIN."

THE deep laid plot William Gazzam artfully contrived to sap the people's constitutional right of sending men of their *own choice*, to offices of public trust, will, I flatter myself, be sooner be developed and understood, than reprobated and condemned. My acquaintance with this *little man* (for LITTLE he is, in the most emphatic sense of the word) was purely accidental. Affecting to be strongly republican, and much interested in the respectability of the militia, which I had, and have much at heart; and happening, soon after receiving my commission as Brigadier General to converse with him on the subject of *reform*, I became naturally interested in his favour. Towards the close of this conversation, "General Fowler," says he, "I wish you would appoint me your *Brigade Major*." I answered, that I would consider of it. I did so; and in a few days came to a determination, and announced his name, as such, in *General Orders*. If his conduct to me was satisfactory in that line, his political conduct has been equally retrogade and disagreeable; and I have long since had sufficient cause to regret the hasty appointment. I soon discovered, that under the *cloak* of *republicanism* and *religion*, he was artfully aiming at offices, by worming himself into the good opinion of the people by the most unbecoming means. His residence in this country being but of short standing, I conveyed my sentiments to the *little man*, in the most modest terms in my power; *hinting*, that being yet but a stranger amongst us, his forward conduct might expose him to severe and well grounded reflections, telling him, that by thrusting over much, or being too importunate for office, was altogether incompatible with the principles of a genuine republican, hoping thereby he might desist. But these gentle hints had no effect. OFFICE was his *primary* object, and having *nothing* else in view, *no thing* else would suffice. Still the burthen of his song was OFFICE! OFFICE! OFFICE!—Soon after this period, by a callous kind of impudence, and assiduity peculiar to himself, he obtains a commission of a Justice of the Peace from the Governor, and became an acting magistrate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, when he even displayed the disposition of a *beast of prey*, by becoming a pest to the Borough and neighbourhood ‡ On the demise of the worthy Mr. *George Adams*, the late post master, he appears foremost in the groupe of applicants, to our federal administration for the post office, and I soon found that he was laying plans and furnishing materials to become a county commissioner: Sometimes, indeed, he told me, that several of his friends had solicited him to offer for the assembly. I was staggered with the presumption and arrogance of this *little man*, and was often under the necessity of leaving him with silent disgust and contempt: I found that I had countenanced a FLY BLOWN FANATIC, with nothing to recommend him but that *formulary* of decorum, which veils the hypocrite, and treads close on the heels of DUPLICITY and FALSEHOOD; and I am well convinced from experience, that without SINCERITY in society, the VACUUM must be filled up with FALSEHOOD and CUNNING.—And

Are these the means which policy supplies?
Are these the steps now to preferment rise?
Forbid it Heaven; or, should it turn out so,
Let me and mine continue mean and low.
Such be their arts, whom interest *controuls,*
Andrew and I have free and honest souls,
We scorn preferment which is gain'd by SIN,
And, with though POOR WITHOUT, *have* PEACE WITHIN

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

(To be continued.)

‡ *Depositions to establish these facts will timously be forwarded to the Governor, by* nine-tenths *of the people of this Borough, and its vicinity; for all* nuisances *ought to be* removed.—*So says the law.*

Allegheny County, to wit:

List of Causes set down for Trial at September Term 1801.

David Boggs and Mary his wife	vs	Robert Hays
Lessee of Tho. Roberts	vs	John Allen
Hugh Sterling	vs	Paul Reed and Robert M'Cullough
Lessee of Tho. White	vs	Benjamin James
Same & Abm. Powers	vs	Stephen M'Conaghy
Daniel M'Dermott, aff.	vs	John M'Dermott
James M'Mahon	vs	Wm. Wusthoff, F. Haymaker, Geo. Power & C. Craig
Ab. & Arnold Custard	vs	John Stewart
Peacock & Wrenshall	vs	Nathan Gregg
John Mitchell	vs	John Rosenberry
Lessee of Art. Gardner	vs	Geo. Vallandigham, Esq. T. Moore & H. Potter.
John Wilson	vs	John Stille
Lessee of Jas Robinson	vs	Henry Louderback
William Dunning	vs	David Mead
John Emmet	vs	Robert Patterson
Susanna Porter pr.	vs	Jas M'Millan & wife
Wm. Rowley	vs	George Williams
Commonwealth aff. ash.	vs	Morrow Lowrey
James Patterson	vs	Caleb Plumb
Robert Callendar	vs	Alexander Spiers
Joseph Collins	vs	James Moore
M. Swatzwelder's exs.	vs	William Green
Arthur Gardner	vs	Henry Kerkendall
idem	vs	Ezekiel Jones
Thomas Carmichael	vs	W. C. Welsh
Thomas Armstrong	vs	Samuel Nelly
Arthur Gardner	vs	John Jones
James Grames	vs	Moses Ford sp. bail of Thomas Rogers
Abdiel M'Clure	vs	Nathan Patterson
James & Jos. Patterson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
George Powers	vs	Garret Covert
William Cheney	vs	John White
William Dunning	vs	Wm Cogan & wife
William Fulton	vs	Wm. Armstrong
Daniel Sutton	vs	Robert Hays
David Finley	vs	Charles Harrah
Thomas B. Patterson	vs	George Swasick
Thomas Moor	vs	William Cogan
Henry Wesbay	vs	Samuel Graham
John Householder	vs	Theophilus Cessna
James Wilson	vs	Hugh Cunningham
Frederick Keller	vs	Matthias Hooks
James Dunlap & Co.	vs	David Kerr
idem	vs	idem
idem	vs	James Brotherton
Dunlap & Jones in Co.	vs	Dunning M'Nair
James Hilliard	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Isaac Kafter's admr.	vs	Benjamin Kafter
Fowler & Herd	vs	R. & I. Brotherton
Stephen Wiley for self and state	vs	William Cecil
William Gray	vs	William Anderson
Joseph Douthet	vs	Robert Wornock
	vs	Thomas Hartsh
Daniel M'Millan	vs	Peter Loutzenhei
John Veal	vs	John White
Thomas Watts	vs	John Hays
Polly Figley	vs	James Kerr
Samuel S. Rippey	vs	John M'Curdy
David Steel	vs	David Duncan's e
Robert Galbraith	vs	James Goudy
Lessee of John Brown	vs	Wm. M'Junkins
Thomas M'Kee, esq.	vs	Wm Bennet
Ennion Williams	vs	John Lealin
Lessee of James Little	vs	Hugh Boyles
William Wallace	vs	John M'Gee
Benjamin Couch	vs	Samuel Morgan
idem	vs	idem
James Jack	vs	William Thompso
Rhody a negro woman	vs	Peter Trough
Francis Douglass	vs	Samuel & John Spr
Lessee of M Beltzhover	vs	David Kennedy
Lessee of Hugh Scott	vs	William Barrett
Tho. B. Patterson	vs	John Redick

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of this instant, September,

A TRACT *of Land containing* 302 *acres and* 18 *perches, with the usual allowance, situate in Plumb township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Sampson, William M'Ilroy, Moses Curry, and others. There is about* 80 *acres of cleared land and a good stable and barn, the dwelling house is not quite so good as the improvement requires. The land lays in a good neighbourhood, and well situated for farming, and is of the second rate quality. The title is founded upon an early improvement by Isaac West, who was killed on the ground by the Indians, and recovered by his heirs from two office rights on trials in the Supreme Court, and now offered for sale by* DAVID GALBRAITH, *who married the surviving daughter of said West.*

September 1, 1801.

N. B. The whole of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, except so much as may be agreed to be taken in Horses at an agreed price.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53, *North Second Street,*

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES

at a short date.

Old Carpets, at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.

The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend their Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order.
JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.
September 3, 1801.

Hugh Stevenson,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he has commenced* STOCKING WEAVING, *in the house of Alexander M'Nickle, in Second Street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he manufactures Stockings of all kinds on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.*

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1801.

NEW-YORK, August 26.

From our Correspondent.

This morning arrived the brig Tartar, fifty days from Greenock. I am informed she brings Glasgow papers to the fourth of July, and London dates to the first, but understand they contain nothing particularly interesting; I however, have not been able to obtain any the papers.—When the Tartar sailed, there was a report of PEACE having taken place, but it was not credited.

From a Nassau. New-Providence, July 31.

By the Moira, Underhood, arrived here this day from Jamaica, we are informed that a report prevailed there, and was credited, that admiral Gantheaume and five sail of the line were captured by Sir J. B. Warren, in the Mediterrannean—that account arrived directly from the Mediterranean at St. Domingo, and was recived in Jamaica in a flag sent by Toussaint.

LONDON, June 29.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 23, 1801.

My Lord,

An officer is arrived from the Captain Pacha with intelligence that General Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 8th inst. with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the Captain Pacha, and on the 9th, attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north east direction. Our loss at Rahmanich is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir bout the 6th of May.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) ELGIN.
Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Has juſt received, and for ſale, *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuch as

FINE and coarſe muſlins of every kind	Durants and Caliman coes
Chintzes	Ginghams
Silks	Caſſimers
Coloured crapes	German, French, and Iriſh linen
Silk and muſlin ſhawls	Bed ticking
Silk and cotton ſtockings	Striped nankeens
Silk ribbons	Flannels
Hair ditto	Checks
Marſeilles	Diaper, &c. &c.
Dimities	

ALSO,
Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of*
Dry Goods and Groceries,
on very low terms, as uſual, by
Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.

N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.

M'Kee's Port Races,

WILL commence on the 22d of September, over a courſe of three miles and repeat, for a Purſe of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, each to ride catches.

On the 23d, a Purſe of *Forty Dollars* will be run for over a courſe of two miles and repeat, free as above, &c.

On the 24th, a *Sweepſtake* will be run for over a courſe of one and an half mile and repeat, free as above, &c.

It is to be obſerved, that the horſe winning the firſt day will be precluded from running the ſecond day, and the horſes winning the firſt and ſecond days, will be precluded from running for the Sweepſtake.

The horſes to be entered with *Alexander Sinnall*, of ſaid place. The entrance money to be Four Dollars for each horſe.

N. B. Four Horſes muſt be entered on the firſt day, and three for the ſecond and third and to ſtart preciſely at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

Allegheny county, Auguſt 12 1801.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on the bank of the Ohio river, two miles from Pittſburgh, a Black MARE, with a white ſtreak down her face, has a remarkable thick mane, and has no ſhoes on, has a ſmall bell on with a little piece out of one ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WIDOW M'CANE.

Auguſt 14, 1801.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Broadhead's Road, about ten miles from Beaver town, on the 1ſt of June, ſeven HOGS, two of them ſows, and five ſhoats, one of them has a bell on, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SARAH GREEN.

June 3, 1801.

Came to the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, a red and white ſpotted COW, marked with a piece out of one ear—ſhe calved a few days ſince. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ADAM KELLAR.

Auguſt 8, 1801.

STRAYED *away from the ſubſcribers the 9th July laſt*, Two Steers and One Heifer, *one of the Steers is about 7 or 8 years old, is lengthy and well made, is a dark red along the ſides, and a ſmall white ſtripe along his back, large ſpreading horns, and is blind of the off eye. The other Steer is 5 years old, ſhort and weighty made, a light red with white over his rump like a ſtripe, and the ſame over his ſhoulder or neck, good ſpreading horns, his legs moſtly white, no ear mark. The Heifer is 3 years old, a dark red, ſhort horns, the near ear cut in the under ſide, the off ear crupt a little, a ſmall white ſpot in her face, expected to calve about this time. Whoever takes up ſaid Strays or either of them ſhall have* One Dollar *reward for each and reaſonable charges if delivered to* John Henry, *in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, 4 miles from Pittſburgh.*

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
JAMES MEANS.

Auguſt 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs. 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED ſtationer, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CA[illegible] on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the enſuing Election, and ſhould you think proper to elect me, my beſt endeavours ſhall be uſed to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

Auguſt 20, 1801.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages, obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Back ſkin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Houſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Grift and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, State of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame.—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern. That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author,

The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms
By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged—The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

A Liſt of Letters remaining

in the Poſt Office at Franklin, July 1ſt, 1801.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, near Meadville; care of Wm M'Carter; Amis Robbans, Little Sugar creek, the waters of French creek; James M'Cirdy, Rich hill townſhip, Green county; James Carr, New Ireland, Crawford county; Sarah Wilſon, French creek, care of William Miles, Oil creek; Samuel Graham, care of John Lowrey, near Venango.

Out-Lots near Pittſburgh.

PART of the Farm of the ſubſcriber has been laid off into ſmall Out Lots for the accommodation of ſuch as may be deſirous of purchaſing. The excellent quality of the land is well known. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at FERREE'S Tavern in Pittſburgh, where ſales will be made on the eighth of September next. The terms of ſale will then be made known, and the title amply ſecured, by

James Patterſon.

Auguſt 18, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas from the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland county, to the Sheriff of ſaid county directed, there will be expoſed to Public Vendue at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, on the third Monday in September next, all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate which was of George Croghan, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, in and to a Tract of Land lying in Allegheny county, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the tenure of Samuel Ewalt, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, leſs or more, levied upon at the ſuit of Joſeph Bloomfield, adminiſtrator de bonis non, &c. of William Humphrey, deceaſed, whoſe executors, &c. were William Allen, Andrew Allen, and Joſeph Turner, deceaſed, and the ſaid William Humphrey was executor, &c. of William M'Ilwain, dec. To be ſold by

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Auguſt 10, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadnitski, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoſen, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpennink, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 1, late Thomas Reeſe, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

CASE.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property; in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of cleared land and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a ſpring ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.